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General Assembly Security Council

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5 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 29, 33, 35 and 46 of
the preliminary list*
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION
OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-third session, held at Riyadh on 3 June 1992 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salim Al-Sabah, Vice-Chairman of the Ministerial Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 33, 35 and 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Press communiqué

On Wednesday, 3 June 1992 (2 Dhu'lhijjah 1412), the Ministerial Council held its forty-third session in the city of Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salim Al-Sabah, Vice-Chairman of the Ministerial Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, in the presence of the following members:

His Excellency Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayd Al-Nahyan
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates

His Excellency Sheikh Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Khalifa
Minister of Housing of the State of Bahrain

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia

His Excellency Mr. Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman

His Excellency Mr. Mubarak bin Ali al-Khatir
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar

The Ministerial Council considered recent developments in regional and international affairs and observed with concern that, despite the fact that more than a year had elapsed since the Iraqi regime had accepted Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which established the conditions for a cease-fire, the Iraqi regime was continuing to postpone and avoid compliance with the basic provisions of the Security Council decisions relating to its aggression against the State of Kuwait.

The Council reiterated its condemnation of the Iraqi regime for failing to comply fully and immediately with the Security Council resolutions, in particular those provisions relating to the release of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals imprisoned or detained, the demarcation of the boundary between Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the Agreements of 1932 and 1963 and with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the payment of compensation for damage resulting from its aggression for which it was liable under international law, the return of all Kuwaiti property, and the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

The Council condemned the refusal of the Iraqi regime to accept the decision of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, in particular regarding the land boundary, since that refusal concealed a warlike intent and an intent to violate the cease-fire. The Council urged the international community, in particular the members of the Security Council,

to respond in an appropriate manner to that aggressive attitude on the part of the Iraqi regime, especially with regard to the letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, since the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in response to the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait were clearly being violated and rejected and the security and sovereignty of Kuwait, as well as the security and stability of the region, were still threatened. The Council emphasized the importance and the necessity of maintaining a resolute and steadfast international stand with regard to the Iraqi regime until the latter submitted to legal international resolutions and to the resolution adopted by the Security Council in May 1991 under which the sanctions imposed against Iraq would be maintained until it complied with all its international obligations.

The Council reiterated its great interest in the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and held the Iraqi regime fully responsible for the tyranny and bloody repression to which the Iraqi people were subjected. It also held the Iraqi regime fully responsible for all the difficulties which the fraternal Iraqi people might undergo as a result of the refusal of that regime to comply with Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) in so far as they related to the supply of foodstuffs and medicines.

The Council reviewed the progress of the operation for the restoration of peace designed to put an end to the Arab-Israeli confrontation and to arrive at a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem, on the basis of the principle of land for peace and in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), and to guarantee the stable national rights of the Palestinian people, as well as their right to decide their own future and to establish an independent State in their land and their right to return. The Ministerial Council reiterated its commitment to support the efforts made to achieve peace and, as a sponsor of the Peace Conference, emphasized the importance of the mission which had been undertaken in that connection.

The Council expressed its growing consternation and its regret over the obstinacy and lack of seriousness of the Israeli side, which caused any kind of substantive advance in the current negotiations to fail, while the Arab side declared its sincere and firm desire to enter into serious negotiations with a view to consolidating a just, complete and lasting peace in the Middle East region.

The Council condemned the maintenance by Israel of a repressive and expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories, and stated that the building of settlements and the deaths, torture, repression, arbitrary arrests and deportations perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the Palestinian people were in absolute conflict with international peace efforts and the spirit of the new world order, as well as with international legal resolutions on the subject, especially Security Council resolution 726 (1992), adopted unanimously on 6 February 1992, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the

applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

The Council wished to applaud and to express its appreciation for the generous proposal made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, to defray the costs of rebuilding the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock Mosque and the Caliph Umar Bin Al-Khattab Mosque.

The Council noted the intensification and frequency of the Israeli assaults against the fraternal people of Lebanon, and condemned that naked aggression, which had taken the lives of innocent children and civilians, and had stripped the current peace efforts of any serious significance; accordingly, it requested the Security Council to exert suitable pressure on the Israeli authorities to persuade them to abandon their expansionist and aggressive policy, to agree to respect the independence, sovereignty and unity of Lebanese territory, and to submit completely and unconditionally to Security Council resolution 425 (1978) by immediately withdrawing their forces from southern Lebanon.

The Council expressed its great satisfaction and pride at the heroic victory of the Afghan people and the strengthening of the identity of an Islamic and independent Afghanistan; accordingly, it congratulated the authorities and the Muslim people of Afghanistan, and paid tribute to them for having overcome their differences, thus preserving national unity and the unity, independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan. The Council expressed the hope that the Muslim Afghan people would join efforts to achieve stability and begin rebuilding, so that the Afghan émigrés could begin returning to their homes, and so that the fraternal Muslim people could begin the reconstruction and the development of that Islamic country, and could prosper in safety and stability.

The Council followed with growing concern the course of the bloody events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and condemned the actions of Serbia and Montenegro, their violation of the independence, sovereignty and unity of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the crimes of genocide and deportation perpetrated by their armed forces against civilians, children and women, in stark violation of human rights and international laws. It also appealed to the international community to enforce Security Council resolution 757 (1992) relating to the imposition of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro, and to adopt all the requisite measures to compel Serbia and Montenegro to comply with international legal resolutions and to put an end to any type of demographic or geographic change in that region. The Ministerial Council welcomed the admission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia to membership in the United Nations and hoped that security and stability would return to that region.

On the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Ministerial Council wished to express to the kings and the rulers of its member countries its great appreciation for the support which they had provided to the efforts undertaken to achieve its goals. It also most sincerely confirmed the determination of the member countries of the Council to pursue the path of cooperation, because of the positive results achieved thereby with regard to meeting the aspirations of the citizens of those countries and promoting a closer union.

Riyadh
2 Dhu'lhijjah 1412
3 June 1992

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24069
5 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Department of State's Press Spokesman on the looting of relief supplies in Somalia, issued in Washington on 5 June 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward J. PERKINS

Annex

SOMALIA: LOOTING OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

On 31 May, armed men at Mogadishu airport looted aircraft of one metric ton of medical supplies and six metric tons of fortified infant formula. Thousands of babies and small children in Somalia have starved or suffered irreparable injury from malnutrition. The health and lives of many more are threatened by this criminal behaviour. Once again, the United States Government's concern over the humanitarian tragedy in Somalia is compounded by outrage at the conduct of armed factions in that country.

The international community is coping with simultaneous disasters in the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, Yugoslavia and elsewhere. If Somalis do not stop looting, robbing and killing the people who come to their help, the help will go elsewhere. Twenty per cent of the world-wide effort of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is in Somalia. If ICRC were forced to withdraw, there would be no one to assume its unique role.

It is imperative that Somali factional leaders exercise strict control of their supporters and put an end to the victimization of United Nations relief agencies, the ICRC, and private voluntary organizations. Those responsible for security at Mogadishu airport must return the stolen supplies to the donors for distribution to the needy. This message is being communicated to them through every available channel.

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Security Council

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S/24070
5 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ESTONIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's attention the most recent developments concerning the Russian-Estonian negotiations.

Good progress has been made in most areas under discussion except for the issue that threatens our sovereignty - the stationing of Russian Military Forces on Estonian soil.

I would therefore be grateful if you could arrange for the enclosed statement to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Ambassador

Annex

Statement made on 4 June 1992 concerning the stalled negotiations between Estonia and Russia on the withdrawal of Russian military forces from Estonia

The course of Estonian-Russian negotiations has clearly shown that no substantial progress has been made on the most fundamental question - the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation located in Estonia. The armed forces of the former Soviet Union, which have been declared to be Russian troops, are located in Estonia with no justification, against the will of the Estonian people and in violation of international law. Ignoring a Republic of Estonia Supreme Council resolution of 23 January 1992, 1/ Russian military personnel continue to execute illegal transactions with Estonian property, harm the environment and destabilize the economic and socio-political situation in the country.

The Russian delegation has stated its position, whereby the withdrawal of their forces from Estonia cannot begin before 1994 and will not be complete prior to 1997. According to the Russian delegation, the withdrawal of some military units may not occur until the year 2002. These dates are unacceptable to the Republic of Estonia. Estonia is prepared to compromise, if it believes that Russia is ready to assume realistic positions on the issues at hand. In the third round of negotiations, however, the Russian side expressed its desire that Estonia either cover the expenses for the withdrawal and relocation of Russian military forces or agree to their long-term stay on Estonian territory. Recent tendencies in Russia to regard other States as either "nearby" or "far away" foreign countries disregard the principle of the sovereign equality of States, and in essence represent "spheres of influence" policies, with all their resulting implications.

The course of events up until now forces us to assume that the course of negotiations on the Russian side is being dictated by higher military authorities. Estonia has been accused of provoking the Russian military. These accusations are unfounded and are to be unequivocally refuted by the Estonian delegation. The Republic of Estonia, as an independent State, has the right and the obligation to exercise control and supreme sovereign power on its territory. The exercise of these rights in many areas of Estonia, including for example in the town of Paldiski and the Pakri peninsula, but also on Estonian borders, in Estonian airspace and territorial waters, has been rendered impossible by the actions of the Russian military.

The Russian side has not released information on the number and location of its forces in Estonia. Instead, they continue to demand conditions which are clearly unacceptable to Estonia, in order to perpetuate the Russian military presence in this country.

1/ This resolution claimed jurisdiction over property under the control of the former Soviet forces.

It is our duty to inform the world community that the Estonian delegation does not consider it possible to reach an agreement on the matter of the withdrawal of the military under these conditions, and that we consider it prudent that the negotiations on this particular issue be temporarily discontinued. Considering the fact that the continued presence of Russian troops on Estonian territory also poses a real threat to European security, we appeal to Russian political leaders and to other States, international organizations and the world community to use their full influence to promote the rapid withdrawal of foreign military forces from Estonia.

The deadlock in negotiations is also caused by Russia's refusal to treat Estonia as a State illegally and forcefully incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940. At the same time, we do not blame the current Russian Government for the past Stalinist crimes against our country. However, we will not allow for historical truth to be distorted, as this would provide grounds to dispute the legal basis of Estonian-Russian relations.

The Republic of Estonia is sincerely interested in achieving good neighbourly relations with the Russian Federation. These relations must be based on a mutual respect for sovereignty and equality and must comply with the principles of international law. An immediate end to foreign military activity and rapid withdrawal of these forces from Estonia is a mandatory precondition to this end.

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S/24071
5 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of further violations by Iran of the cease-fire between the two countries for the period from 21 to 31 May 1992.

1. At 0915 hours on 21 May 1992, two Iranian military helicopters were observed proceeding at an altitude of 200 to 300 metres and at medium speed from Abadan in the direction of Al-Faw. They flew along the Iranian side of the Shatt al-Arab and returned to the Iranian rear at 1013 hours.

2. At 1800 hours on 22 May 1992, two helicopters were observed proceeding from the Iranian rear. They flew over the Iranian embankment between geographical coordinates 6035 and 9225 before returning to the Iranian rear.

3. At 1910 hours on 22 May 1992, a helicopter proceeding from the Iranian rear was observed at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation before returning to the Iranian rear.

4. At 1000 hours on 25 May 1992, four helicopters were observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation. The helicopters returned to the Iranian rear after 10 minutes.

5. At 1100 hours on 25 May 1992, one helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 578493 inside the area of separation. The helicopter returned in the direction of the Iranian rear after two minutes.

6. At 1620 hours on 25 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 578493 (Majnun al-Shimali) inside the area of separation. The helicopter returned to the Iranian rear after five minutes.

7. At 1815 hours on 25 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 578493 (Majnun al-Shimali) inside the area of separation. Two Iranians wearing military uniform disembarked from the helicopter, one of them carrying a box, and entered the tents. The helicopter returned to the Iranian rear at 2010 hours.

8. At 0950 hours on 26 May 1992, an Iranian military helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 611322 in the Ghazil area opposite crossing number 5. The helicopter returned to the Iranian rear after five minutes.

9. At 1210 hours on 26 May 1992, eight Iranians wearing military uniform were observed using sandbags to construct four defensive positions at geographical coordinates 266378 inside the area of separation.

10. At 0935 hours on 28 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 520520 near the Fakkah frontier post. The aircraft returned to the Iranian rear through the Jananah gap after two minutes.

11. At 1200 hours on 29 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at the tent headquarters at geographical coordinates 578493 (Majnun al-Shimali). The helicopter returned to the Iranian rear at 1305 hours.

12. At 0900 hours on 30 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 520520 near the Fakkah frontier post. The helicopter returned to the Iranian rear through the Jananah gap after two minutes.

13. At 0930 hours on 30 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear before landing at geographical coordinates 581501 (Majnun al-Shimali). The helicopter returned to the Iranian rear at 1020 hours.

14. At 0900 hours on 31 May 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed proceeding from the Iranian rear. It flew over the Iranian forward units before returning to the Iranian rear through the Jananah gap.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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9 June 1992
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Addendum

After paragraph 14 add

"15. At 1320 hours on 31 May 1992, the personnel of the Iranian post at geographical coordinates 914338 pitched two 180-pound tents at the same post inside the area of separation."

92-24396 3221g (E) 090692 090692 090692

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/24072
5 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by the Supreme Committee for Child Welfare in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the consequences of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) for programmes of child welfare services in Libya.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

92-24113 3339d (E) 050692 050692 07/06/92

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24072
5 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by the Supreme Committee for Child Welfare in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the consequences of the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) for programmes of child welfare services in Libya.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

92-24113 3339d (E) 050692 050692 07/06/92

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Accordingly, the Supreme Committee for Child Care in the Great Jamahiriya calls upon the United Nations to show solidarity, and to support the Jamahiriya's peaceful efforts and to work for the removal of the sanctions imposed against it.

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A/47/258
S/24073
6 June 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the positions of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in reply to the letter of 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General, issued as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/47/234-S/24028) of 28 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda item 69 of the preliminary list of the forty-seventh session.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

92-24135 3201f (E) 060692 070692

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Annex

Positions of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in reply to the letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia to the Secretary-General

Regarding the letter addressed by the Foreign Minister of Slovenia, Dimitrij Rupel, to the Secretary-General, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out the following.

Although expressing its profound respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter in the conclusion of the letter, Slovenia has by it grossly violated these very principles, including the most fundamental among them; it interfered in the internal affairs of another Member State, with its Constitution, bodies, its name and membership in international organizations. In doing so, Slovenia had no immediate interest, since it is an internationally recognized State and a Member of the United Nations, a fact which is not and has never been disputed by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

It is wholly untrue that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia are under foreign military occupation. The Army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia withdrew from Croatia a long time ago or is withdrawing pursuant to the Security Council resolution on the deployment of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), while the withdrawal of the remaining elements of that Army from Bosnia and Herzegovina is being prevented by the Muslim side in the ongoing civil war. Ample evidence to that effect is contained in the reports of UNPROFOR headquarters and is underlined in the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 30 May 1992 (S/24049).

The FR of Yugoslavia has not been created on the basis of the "right" of Serbia and Montenegro to establish a new State but is that part of the SFR of Yugoslavia which has not separated from it. The fact of secession of the parts of the former SFR of Yugoslavia has been constitutionally and legally operationalized by the adoption of the new Constitution which understandably relates only to that part of the SFR of Yugoslavia which did not seek separation. It is precisely the legal status of the FR of Yugoslavia that is directly concordant with the document entitled "Treaty Provisions for the Convention" (art. 1, para. 1) that is being discussed at the Conference on Yugoslavia under the aegis of the European Community. That document contains an explicit provision that the Republics wishing it may remain (not create) a common State.

The FR of Yugoslavia's continuing membership in international organizations is a fact based on numerous positions in international theory and practice, particularly those of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, adopted on 6 October 1967, and of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The FR of Yugoslavia recognizes the need for, and is actively participating in, the activities concerning the division of common property rights and obligations arising from the succession of parts of the former SFR of Yugoslavia based on the principles of justice. However, it wishes to point out that the continuity of the international legal personality of the FR of Yugoslavia is in no way related to that division because Serbia and Montenegro, as members of the FR of Yugoslavia, do not accept the determination in that division of the parts that should belong to them, since they have not walked out of, but remained in, the SFR of Yugoslavia. That fact can in no way harm the material and non-material rights and obligations of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. For this reason, there is no doubt that the attitude of Slovenia, presented in its letter to the Secretary-General, is an act of political interference in the internal affairs of another State.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/936
S/24074
6 June 1992
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a telegram of 5 June 1992 from the Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Dr. Branko Kostić, addressed to the Secretary-General.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda item 68.

(Signed) Dragomir Djokić
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Telegram dated 5 June 1992 from the Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

The Presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has reviewed Security Council resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992) as well as your report to the Security Council of 30 May this year (S/24049). In connection with the requests contained in the above documents, the Presidency has the honour to inform you that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is honouring all its international obligations as stipulated by international law and the United Nations Charter and is firmly resolved to fulfil all the requirements emanating from resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992).

1. Respect for the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lays no territorial claims on Bosnia and Herzegovina or any other country. This position was formally proclaimed by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at its session of 27 April 1992 when the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was promulgated. This is to be considered as the definitive position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by which it will consistently abide.

2. Cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is doing its utmost so that the cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina be put in place. To that end, the Presidency of Yugoslavia has, among other things, publicly urged the Serbian leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- To initiate an immediate cease-fire and consistently abide by it and stop the shelling of Sarajevo and other towns from the territories under its control;

- To invite immediately the representatives of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) to take the Sarajevo Airport under their control, in conformity with the commitment the Serbian leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina has undertaken and publicly declared;

- To invite UNPROFOR to send observers to all its units to monitor directly the cease-fire, since the Serbian leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina itself proposed an immediate cease-fire;

- To ensure and provide guarantees on the territory under its control for the unhindered passage of all humanitarian relief.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its institutions will do everything for its part so that these demands are fully supported and appreciated by the Serbian leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, the

authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia expect the international community to influence the Muslim and the Croatian parties as well, to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities on their part.

3. Withdrawal and demobilization of military effectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia most emphatically strives for the implementation of resolution 752 (1992) and the withdrawal of all foreign military effectives from Bosnia and Herzegovina. We have for our part taken the necessary measures and completed the withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), i.e., the citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia within its ranks.

The authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia are doing their utmost to achieve an agreement with the Muslim and Serbian parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the withdrawal of the remaining 800 cadets from the blocked garrisons in Sarajevo, so that they may return to the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia as soon as possible.

However, certain elements of the former JNA have remained in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as citizens of that republic. They have joined with some of the weaponry the armed formations of the Serbian people of Bosnia and Herzegovina as has been the case with certain other elements of the JNA that had previously joined the Muslim and Croatian armed formations.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia is fully aware of the need for all military effectives to be demobilized, including those mentioned above, in accordance with the Security Council demand. However, since the authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia are objectively not in a position to do so as they do not have control over those forces, we have proposed that this operation be carried out jointly by the Russian Federation and the United States of America under the auspices of the United Nations. Yugoslavia is prepared to extend its full cooperation in the implementation of this undertaking.

4. Disbanding and disarming of all paramilitary units

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia supports the demand of the Security Council that all paramilitary units in Bosnia and Herzegovina including those that might come from the outside, be immediately disbanded and disarmed. In that vein, in the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, any formation and arming of such units is strictly prohibited by law and effective steps have been taken to prevent the formation of any such groups or armed individuals and their infiltration into the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We have proposed that international control be established by deploying United Nations observers along the border between the FR of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is endeavouring in every possible way to mitigate the suffering of citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina and towards

that end, it has already itself distributed large quantities of humanitarian aid in the form of foodstuffs, medicaments, etc., and it will continue to do so within its possibilities. The authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia are also persistently urging and exerting pressure on all the parties to the conflict to enable an effective international humanitarian operation to provide relief to the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo, in particular. In that regard, we have pressed for the opening of all communications and the Sarajevo Airport in particular so that the humanitarian relief may be delivered and that the humanitarian organizations may perform their mission. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia guarantees absolute safety of communications on its territory for the transportation of humanitarian aid and the activities of humanitarian organizations.

6. Preventing forced displacement of population

There are no instances of forced displacement of population on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which, unfortunately is not the case in the areas engulfed in the conflicts. We publicly advocate the prevention of such practices and demand that all the factors involved most energetically oppose anyone, regardless of who that might be, committing such an evil crime. On the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia full respect for all human rights and freedoms, including the rights of national minorities has been ensured and we are advocating that respect for human rights in the embattled territories be equally ensured.

7. Political negotiations for a durable solution to the crisis

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia believes that a lasting solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be found through an effective political agreement among the three constituent peoples and emphasizes that it shall respect any such agreement. We support the Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina under the auspices of the European Community. In that regard, it is necessary to invest special efforts to influence the Muslim side to return to the negotiating table as the best way to achieve a solution.

8. Cooperation with UNPROFOR

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia highly appreciates the ongoing constructive engagement of UNPROFOR both in the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The unquestionable objective, impartial and dedicated engagement of UNPROFOR provides the possibility for the entire international community to learn about the real state of affairs on the ground so that the United Nations, and primarily the Security Council, may address it in the most adequate way. Their role in objectively evaluating the situation was reaffirmed in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1992.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia notes again that an end to the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is its vital interest. It fully appreciates the intentions of the Security Council in adopting resolutions

752 (1992) and 757 (1992) and declares that, for its part, it shall do the utmost to implement them and to defuse the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

However, as your own report to the Security Council of 30 May 1992 indicates, all the relevant circumstances were not taken into account in the course of the adoption of those resolutions. Consequently, there is a real danger that the principal objective of the resolutions - to contain the conflict and stop the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina - may not be attained.

It is necessary to obtain all objective and full information in order to have a realistic assessment of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The recently adopted resolution 757 (1992) and the mandatory measures are based upon the misconception that the FR of Yugoslavia is the aggressor and the responsible party for the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina whereupon the role of all the parties involved has not been objectively assessed. There are three warring national armies in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the influence of various quarters. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not involved in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a warring party and does not have an influence on the course of events there ascribed to it by those resolutions. Your report of 30 May 1992 provides a realistic evaluation of the role of Yugoslaiva, but also of other parties. Regrettably, these facts have not been taken into account.

Any one-sided approach to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina can lead to a tragedy with unforeseeable consequences for the FR of Yugoslavia, the region and relations at large, rather than to the desired goal - the end of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For all these reasons, we are asking the Security Council to convene a meeting which would, in the light of the real situation on the ground including the information contained in your report of 30 May 1992, and especially of the fact that the FR of Yugoslavia has positively responded to all the demands of the relevant Security Council resolutions, adopt an appropriate resolution lifting the mandatory measures imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia shall do everything in its power to consistently fulfil the obligations it has assumed.

Allow me to assure you that Yugoslavia, as a founding member of the United Nations committed to the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter, shall do its utmost so that peace and tranquillity as well as economic and social prosperity may return to these lands as soon as possible.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY
OF YUGOSLAVIA

DR. BRANKO KOSTIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24075
6 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 (1992)

INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 17 of resolution 757 (1992) the Security Council demanded "that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport". In paragraph 18 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General "to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 17 above". The present report is submitted in order to inform the Council of progress made in this connection and request the Council's authorization for a resulting change in the mandate and strength of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR).

I. REOPENING OF SARAJEVO AIRPORT

2. In keeping with the Council's request to the Secretary-General in paragraph 18 of resolution 757 (1992), the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar, sent his Director of Civil Affairs, Mr. Cedric Thornberry, to Sarajevo on 2 June 1992 to pursue negotiations with the parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mr. Thornberry, assisted by the Chief Military Observer based at UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo, Colonel John Wilson, engaged in intensive discussions over a three-day period with representatives of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, leaders of the Croatian Democratic Party, Mr. Radovan Karadzic and other leaders of the self-proclaimed "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" and the Commander of the Army of that "Republic", General Ratko Mladic.

3. The discussions, which were based upon the Council's demands in paragraph 17 of resolution 757 (1992), concentrated on the question of the reopening of Sarajevo airport for the delivery of humanitarian supplies and related purposes, under the exclusive authority of the United Nations. On

5 June an agreement to this effect was signed by all the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and separately by Mr. Karadzic for the Bosnian Serb side. The text of the agreement is annexed to the present report.

4. As will be seen, UNPROFOR is asked to take over full operational responsibility for the functioning and security of Sarajevo airport. UNPROFOR would ensure the immediate security of the airport and its installations, supervise the operation of the airport (using as far as possible its present civilian employees), control its facilities and organization, facilitate the unloading of humanitarian cargo and ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and related personnel. UNPROFOR would also verify the withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons systems from within range of the airport and its approaches and monitor the concentration of artillery, mortar, and ground-to-ground missile systems in specified areas which would be agreed by it. The addition of these functions to UNPROFOR's mandate would of course require the consent of the Security Council, which would also have to approve a corresponding increase in the Force's strength.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5. The Force Commander of UNPROFOR has, on the basis of the agreement, proposed a concept of operations that envisages implementation in four phases. In Phase 1, immediately following approval by the Security Council, United Nations military observers would be deployed to Sarajevo to supervise the withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons and the concentration of heavy weapons at agreed locations, as provided for in the agreement, in order to create security conditions for the reopening of the airport. At the same time, technical personnel, consisting largely of the existing staff of Sarajevo airport but possibly including international experts, would undertake an evaluation of the airport's serviceability, the condition of its equipment and the measures required to control and receive aircraft, offload stores and control the flow of humanitarian aid.

6. In Phase 2, an infantry battalion would be deployed to ensure the immediate security of the airport and its installations. In Phase 3, the civilian personnel required to operate the airport, as well as representatives of humanitarian agencies, would be deployed at the airport. Finally, in Phase 4, the airport would be opened for humanitarian and official flights. The special regime provided for in the agreement would continue until such time as normal life can be restored to Sarajevo and the surrounding area. It is envisaged that the four phases would take a minimum of 10 days to implement following a decision of the Security Council.

7. The Force Commander proposes to establish a fifth UNPROFOR sector headquarters at Sarajevo in order to undertake the tasks arising for the Force as a result of the present agreement and other agreements which may be achieved in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 757 (1992). This is of course without prejudice to the re-establishment of UNPROFOR headquarters in Sarajevo as soon as security conditions permit.

8. General Nambiar estimates that the tasks UNPROFOR would perform under the terms of the airport agreement would require the following additions to its strength:

(a) A reinforced infantry battalion of some 1,000 persons;

(b) 60 military observers;

(c) Additional military and civilian staff for the Sarajevo sector headquarters;

(d) 40 civilian police to supervise the peaceful functioning of the airport;

(e) Possibly some technical personnel, engineers and airport staff, if the existing airport personnel require reinforcement.

The UNPROFOR elements stationed at Sarajevo airport would in addition require the appropriate equipment, including armoured personnel carriers, other vehicles, communications equipment and defence stores.

9. A statement of the financial implications of this recommendation is being issued separately as an addendum to the present report. It is emphasized that these relate only to the additional requirements created by the airport agreement. Further reinforcement of UNPROFOR would be necessary if it is in due course required to play a part in the establishment of a security zone around Sarajevo.

III. OBSERVATIONS

10. The annexed agreement represents a significant breakthrough in the tragic conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it is only a first step towards the fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 757 (1992). In keeping with paragraph 17 of that resolution, I have asked General Nambiar to pursue negotiation of a broader security zone encompassing the city of Sarajevo as a whole, as a second phase of the negotiations.

11. It is my view that the opportunity afforded by the willingness of the parties to conclude the present agreement should be seized, and I have accepted the concept of operations proposed by the Force Commander. Given that heavy weapons will remain in the hills overlooking Sarajevo and its airport, albeit supervised by UNPROFOR, the viability of the agreement will depend on the good faith of the parties, and especially the Bosnian Serb party, in scrupulously honouring their commitments. It will also be necessary to elaborate further the question of security corridors, initially between the airport and the city and in due course beyond, in order to permit the distribution of the humanitarian supplies that are flown in.

12. I would not wish to conceal from the Security Council that the operation described above, if approved by the Council, will involve significant risks. As I have reported before, many earlier agreements in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been broken. However, the humanitarian emergency in Sarajevo and elsewhere in that Republic grows daily more severe and there is an ever more urgent need to bring the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina under control. Successful implementation of the agreement of 5 June, which reaffirms the existing cease-fire agreement as well as providing for the reopening of the airport, would serve both the humanitarian and the political objectives.

13. I accordingly recommend to the Security Council that it take the necessary decision to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, as proposed in the present report. It is to be hoped that this will be the first stage of a process that will restore peace to the long-suffering Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Annex

Agreement of 5 June 1992 on the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes

As a first step towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), paragraph 17;

The undersigned have agreed that:

1. The cease-fire declared for 1800 hours on 1 June 1992 in and around Sarajevo is reaffirmed. The cease-fire will be monitored by UNPROFOR, and the parties will provide liaison officers and escorts to assist in its verification.

2. To provide physical guarantees that fire will not be brought to bear against the airport, flying aircraft, or aircraft on the ground, they agree that:

(a) All anti-aircraft weapon systems will be withdrawn from positions from which they can engage the airport and its air approaches and be placed under UNPROFOR supervision.

(b) All artillery, mortar, ground-to-ground missile systems and tanks within range of the airport will be concentrated in areas agreed by UNPROFOR and subject to UNPROFOR observation at the firing line.

These measures will be established prior to the opening of the airport.

3. The parties undertake not to attempt to interfere in any way with the free movement of UNPROFOR-supervised air traffic into and out of Sarajevo airport. Such traffic will consist of:

(a) Humanitarian and re-supply missions.

(b) United Nations and European Community or related missions.

(c) Official missions.

All possible measures will be taken to give advance notice to all concerned regarding such flights.

4. UNPROFOR will establish a special regime for the airport, and will supervise and control its implementation and functioning. This regime will be established at the earliest possible date after the approval of all concerned, with preparatory work beginning immediately after signature. All parties undertake to facilitate these processes, together with the handover of the airport to UNPROFOR.

5. Facilities, organization and security inside the airport, including perimeter security, will be supervised and controlled by UNPROFOR with its civil, military and police personnel.

6. UNPROFOR will control all incoming personnel, aid, cargo and other items to ensure that no warlike materials are imported, and that the airport's opening is not otherwise abused in any way. The parties' humanitarian organizations will each establish an office at the airport to facilitate UNPROFOR's related tasks.

7. All local civilian personnel required for the operation of the airport will be employed on a basis of non-discrimination, and will be supervised and controlled by UNPROFOR. To the extent possible, such personnel will comprise the current employees of the airport.

8. Humanitarian aid will be delivered to Sarajevo and beyond, under the supervision of the United Nations, in a non-discriminatory manner and on a sole basis of need. The parties undertake to facilitate such deliveries, to place no obstacle in their way, and to ensure the security of those engaged in this humanitarian work.

9. To ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and related personnel, security corridors between the airport and the city will be established and will function under the control of UNPROFOR.

10. This agreement shall be without prejudice to the settlement of constitutional questions now under negotiation; and to the safety and security of all inhabitants of Sarajevo and its surrounding area.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24075/Add.1
6 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 (1992)

Addendum

1. In my report to the Security Council (S/24075), I indicated in paragraph 9 that the financial implications arising from my recommendation to enlarge the mandate and strength of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) would be issued separately as an addendum.

2. The additional responsibilities to be undertaken by UNPROFOR are indicated in paragraph 4 of the main report and the increase in its strength are set out in paragraph 8.

3. An appropriation has been provided to UNPROFOR by General Assembly resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 for the period ending mid-October 1992. Should the Security Council decide to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR as recommended, it is estimated that the additional cost of the enlargement, for a four-month period until mid-October 1992, would amount to some $20.1 million. Thereafter, it is estimated that the monthly cost relating to the enlargement would amount to approximately $3 million. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main categories of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

4. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, that the additional cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the UNPROFOR Special Account.

Annex

Cost estimates for the enlargement of UNPROFOR

		Initial four months	Monthly thereafter
		(in thousands of United States dollars)	
1.	Military component		
	(a) Observers including airport technical personnel	1 943	368
	(b) Contingent	7 986	1 560
	(c) Deployment of contingent-owned equipment	2 800	-
2.	Police monitors	777	147
3.	Civilian staff costs a/	1 789	402
4.	Premises, maintenance and construction	985	190
5.	Vehicle operation	1 650	150
6.	Communications	669	-
7.	Miscellaneous equipment	605	-
8.	Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight and support costs	906	143
	Total	20 110	2 960

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a/ Provides for 34 international staff and general temporary assistance for locally recruited staff as needed.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24076
8 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have just received information through the Croatian Mission to the United Nations that Serbian Chetnik forces have taken 15 Franciscan monks and 9 sisters prisoner and are holding them hostage. This intolerable action has taken place in Sarajevo, and we as the legitimate Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina urge the Security Council to take firm steps for their release.

We would be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

92-24321 3465b (E) 080692

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24077
8 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have just been informed that the Franciscan monastery in Sarajevo has been attacked by the Chetnik forces. The attackers have apprehended 15 Franciscan monks and 9 nuns, and are presently keeping them as hostages.

We ask you to inform the Security Council of this fact, and to act urgently towards their release.

We would be grateful if you circulate this information as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Zvonimir SEPAROVIC
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Croatia to the
United Nations

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24078
8 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 and 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

Noting that the Secretary-General has secured the evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks in Sarajevo,

Noting also the agreement of all the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, and with the assistance of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Noting further that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes would constitute a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering impossible the distribution of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs,

Stressing the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1992 (S/24075) submitted in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 757 (1992);

2. Decides to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, established under resolution 743 (1992), in accordance with the Secretary-General's report;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy, when he judges it appropriate, the military observers and related personnel and equipment required for the activities referred to in paragraph 5 of his report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek Security Council authorization for the deployment of the additional elements of UNPROFOR, after he has reported to the Council that all the conditions necessary for them to carry out the mandate approved by the Security Council, including an effective and durable cease-fire, have been fulfilled;

5. Strongly condemns all those parties and others concerned that are responsible for violations of the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 of the agreement of 5 June 1992 annexed to the Secretary-General's report;

6. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the above-mentioned agreement and in particular to respect strictly the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 thereof;

7. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel;

8. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed in Geneva on 22 May 1992;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 8 above, and invites him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his efforts no later than seven days after the adoption of this resolution;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24079
8 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letter No. 1/7/26 dated 23 January 1992, I wish to transmit herewith a table showing the number of bombs, missiles and miscellaneous projectiles discovered and disposed of in the various parts of Iraq. They total 1,159 in all for the period from 26 March 1992 to 31 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Table showing the bombs, missiles and miscellaneous projectiles disposed of by the disposal detachments of the civil defence administrations in all governorates for the period from 26 March 1992 to 31 May 1992

No.	Administration	Number of bombs, missiles and miscellaneous projectiles
1.	Baghdad	22
2.	Ninawa	14
3.	Basra	108
4.	Babil	35
5.	Najaf	9
6.	Karbala	20
7.	Anbar	96
8.	Maysan	93
9.	Salah al-Din	47
10.	Diyala	4
11.	Wasit	7
12.	Ta'mim	443
13.	Dhi Qar	62
14.	Qadisiyah	9
15.	Muthanna	190
	Total	1 159

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24080
9 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that United States violations of Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation continued during the period from 28 May 1992 to 3 June 1992, as follows:

28-29 May 1992

Sixteen sorties flown by 7 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 700-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-6,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Zakho.

29-30 May 1992

Sixteen sorties flown by 8 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 5,500-8,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah and Sanjar.

30-31 May 1992

Five sorties flown by single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-6,000 m, centred on Amadiyah, Zakho, Dohuk and Mosul.

1-2 June 1992

Eleven sorties flown by 4 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-6,500 m, centred on Zakho, Amadiyah, Irbil and Mosul.

2-3 June 1992

Seven sorties flown by 2 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at an altitude of 6,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Amadiyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24081
10 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 6 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Despite all statements and information being disseminated by the regime in Belgrade and the former Yugoslav Army, the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina continues at an intensified pace.

Approximately 85 per cent of the territory of our country is under attack. Statements by Belgrade and the Yugoslav Army that they do not fully control forces that are ruthlessly killing innocent civilians and destroying entire cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not true.

The former Yugoslav Army has withdrawn only a relatively small number of officers and troops, leaving more than 80,000 soldiers together with a large supply of weapons including tanks, aircraft and rockets.

The Belgrade regime and its army cannot deny responsibility for what they are doing in Bosnia and Herzegovina by simply replacing its Yugoslav "label" with a Serb paramilitary label.

We remind Your Excellency that Yugoslav Army fighter jets which rocketed and bombarded the towns of Tuzla and Gorazde had taken off from the military base in Batajnicz near Belgrade and Podgorina in Montenegro. The attacks occurred after the United Nations Security Council had passed resolution 757.

Since then, new heavy weapons, including 185 mm artillery and surface-to-surface Scud missiles, have been deployed on Vlasic Mountain from where they have targeted Sarajevo.

It was also after passage of resolution 757 that most of the massacres were committed in Prijedor and Kozarac where 100 Muslims and Croats were slaughtered and thousands of civilians expelled in one day.

In Western Bosnia, hundreds of villages were set on fire after their inhabitants were driven from their homes. Many were killed by the aggressors or burned to death in their homes. In Mostar, three main bridges were destroyed.

In Tuzla, the aggressor has attacked a major chemical facility, which could cause a massive ecological catastrophe encompassing much of Southern Europe. Stocks of chlorine there are 128 times larger than they were in Bhopal, India, before the disaster.

Over the last weekend, Sarajevo suffered the greatest destruction since the end of the sixteenth century, when it was decimated by Eugeno de Savcic. The bombardment occurred after Friday's evacuation of the Yugoslav Army barracks in the centre of Sarajevo and acceptance of the agreement on reopening Sarajevo airport under United Nations control.

I assure Your Excellency that after two months of war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, nothing has changed in the character of the conflict. It remains ruthless, unabated aggression by Serbia and Montenegro which, together with the former Yugoslav Army, seek to realize their aims which could not be achieved through political means. The aggressors have sought "ethnic cleansing" as a precondition for secession from Bosnia and Herzegovina and merger with Serbia and Montenegro.

We urge the United Nations and the international community to act in defence of innocent civilians who are facing death from starvation and armed attacks. The worst human catastrophe since World War II is only days away. We cannot wait another day for decisive action.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated immediately as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24082
10 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to request the latter to circulate as a document of the Security Council two notes dated 30 May 1992 and sent to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

The full texts of the two notes are attached.

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Annex I

Note verbale dated 30 May 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam addressed to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam presents its compliments to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and has the honour to inform the latter of the following:

As early as 1982, Viet Nam started the partial withdrawal of its army volunteers out of Cambodia, and by 26 September 1989, Viet Nam completed the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteers, weapons and military equipment out of Cambodia. Since then, Viet Nam has had no military forces, weapons and military equipment on Cambodian territory. Neither has it reintroduced its forces, weapons and military equipment in any form into Cambodia.

This is Viet Nam's act of good will which constitutes an important contribution to the signing of the international agreement on a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem in Paris on 23 October 1991.

At the 21 October 1991 session of the coordinating committee of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, United Nations Under-Secretary-General explained that article 6, annex 2 which provides for information that should be supplied to UNTAC only concerns foreign forces present in Cambodia at the time of the signing of this agreement. Co-President of the International Conference on Cambodia, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas also reaffirmed this in the conference closing speech. Therefore, article 6, annex 2 of the agreement does not concern Viet Nam.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam wishes to inform UNTAC of these facts so that the latter can complete its documents for the second phase of the cease-fire.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam avails itself of this opportunity to, once again, resolutely reject all allegations of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia which are aimed at covering up attempts to undermine the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 30 May 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam addressed to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam presents its compliments to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and has the honour to bring to the latter's notice that:

By way of implementing paragraph B, article 7, annex 2 of the Paris Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict signed on 23 October 1991 and as a signatory to the agreement and a neighbour which shares border with Cambodia, Viet Nam wishes to reaffirm that:

Viet Nam has ceased its military assistance to Cambodia since September 1989 and has not allowed any country to use its territory for the purpose of providing military assistance to the Cambodian parties.

On Vietnamese territory, there are no military forces, weapons, ammunition and military equipment of any Cambodian parties.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24083
11 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 9 June 1992.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning
the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines 1/ for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. The first report of the Committee was submitted on 13 September 1991. 2/ Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

3. The second report of the Committee was submitted on 10 December 1991. 3/

4. The third report of the Committee was submitted on 12 March 1992. 4/

5. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review no information, as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines, has been received by the Committee.

6. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations ought to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e. items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

7. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

8. In a note dated 27 March 1992, 5/ the President of the Security Council published the text of the statement made to the media on behalf of the members of the Council. He had stated that the members of the Council had held

informal consultations on 27 March 1992 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991). After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council had concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of that resolution; and in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991). The members of the Council had expressed the hope that the offers of cooperation recently conveyed by Iraq would be fully matched by actual deeds.

9. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 12 March 1992, 6/ no allegations of violations, particularly in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), have been reported to the Committee.

10. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991, 7/ no further replies have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

Notes

1/ S/22660, annex.

2/ S/23036.

3/ S/23279.

4/ S/23708.

5/ S/23761.

6/ S/23708.

7/ S/22884/Add.2.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24084
12 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1992 (S/24050 and Add.1),

Noting also the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1992,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting the troop-contributing Governments as envisaged in paragraph 56 of the report, to submit specific proposals to the Security Council no later than 1 September 1992 on the restructuring of the Force, such proposals to be based on the realistic options available in current circumstances;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1992;

4. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24085
11 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 25 March 1991, at 1130 hours, two Iraqi helicopters, while flying over the city of Manzarieh and the Khosravi border line, engaged in a reconnaissance operation of Iranian forces in the area.

2. On 26 March 1991, at 1345 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of 710-210 on the map of Halaleh.

3. On 13 April 1991, at 1540 hours, a black Iraqi aeroplane entered the airspace of Haj Omran region, and after a few rounds of flight over the region returned back to Iraq.

4. On 13 April 1991, six Iraqi soldiers were observed restoring the southern bridge at the geographic coordinates of 42-63 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

5. On 18 April 1991, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers at the geographic coordinates of 483-213 and 487-213 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin and at the geographic coordinates of 87-12 on the map of Halaleh.

6. On 21 April 1991, 22 Iraqi forces removed a billet and constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 477-214 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

7. On 25 April 1991, 20 Iraqi forces were stationed at the geographic coordinates of 671-249 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

8. On 30 April 1991, six Iraqi aeroplanes began flying over the general area of Naft-Shahr, Sumar, at the geographic coordinates of 418-832 on the map of Naft-Shahr and at the geographic coordinates of 690-690 on the map of Gilan-Gharb.

9. On 5 May 1991, 80 to 90 Iraqi forces were stationed at the geographic coordinates of 477-214 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

10. On 8 May 1991, 10 Iraqi forces were disembarked from an IFA vehicle at the geographic coordinates of 102-721 on the map of Mehran.

11. On 9 May 1991, at 1500 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were disembarked from an IFA vehicle at the geographic coordinates of 102-721 on the map of Mehran.

12. On 11 May 1991, at 0835 hours, about 18 Iraqi forces were observed putting up a tent at the geographic coordinates of 92-41 on the map of Marivan.

13. On 12 May 1991, 20 Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 403-126 and 414-164 on the map of Khosravi.

14. On 12 May 1991, five group tents were put up and a number of bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 923-007 on the map of Gutpeh mountain where a group of soldiers were stationed.

15. On 13 May 1991, at 1250 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 420-047 on the map of Khosravi.

16. On 13 May 1991, at 1700 hours, about 20 Iraqi forces were stationed at the geographic coordinates of 294-822 on the map of Ain-Khosh.

17. On 15 May 1991, at 1015 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 420-47 on the map of Khosravi.

18. On 15 May 1991, about 23 Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 418-081 on the map of Khosravi.

19. On 15 May 1991, at 1100 hours, about 30 to 40 Iraqi forces were stationed between the geographic coordinates of 252-445 and 303-466 on the map of Tunnel mountain.

20. On 18 May 1991, at 1000 hours, 14 Iraqi forces put up two group tents at the geographic coordinates of 702-223 on the map of Halaleh.

21. On 19 May 1991, at 1320 hours, Iraqi forces put up a group tent at the geographic coordinates of 710-225 on the map of Halaleh.

22. On 20 May 1991, at 0600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker for an automatic machine-gun at the geographic coordinates of 48-49 on the map of Yebis.

23. On 20 May 1991, at 1750 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a Dush-K at the geographic coordinates of 478-823 on the map of Sizdeh.

24. On 20 May 1991, at 1400 hours, two group tents were put up by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 519-498 on the map of Sumar.

25. On 21 May 1991, at 1020 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 715-223 on the map of Halaleh.

26. On 25 May 1991, four Iraqi soldiers deployed an automatic machine-gun at the geographic coordinates of 711-224 on the map of Halaleh.

27. On 29 May 1991, 15 Iraqi forces were stationed at the geographic coordinates of 435-244 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

28. On 27 May 1991, Iraqi forces were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of 508-282 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

29. On 31 May 1991, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 714-221 on the map of Halaleh.

30. On 1 June 1991, an Iraqi patrol group was observed at the geographic coordinates of 407-568 on the map of Naft-Shahr. They withdrew back to Iraq with the reaction of Iranian forces.

31. On 1 June 1991, a group tent was put up by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 714-220 on the map of Halaleh.

32. On 2 June 1991, at 0930 hours, three Iraqi forces were observed constructing an observation post and deploying an automatic machine-gun at the geographic coordinates of 645-673 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

33. On 6 June 1991, at 0830 hours, 40 Iraqi forces were seen at the geographic coordinates of 528-265 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

34. On 7 June 1991, at 0020 hours, a number of Iraqi patrol units began approaching the Iranian positions at the geographic coordinates of 542-915 on the map of Kharatha.

35. On 7 June 1991, Iraqi forces fired a mortar shell at the geographic coordinates of 147-498 on the map of Marivan.

36. On 8 June 1991, three Iraqi officers were observed inspecting the area at the geographic coordinates of 716-224 on the map of Halaleh.

37. On 8 June 1991, three illuminating bullets were fired by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 057-700 and 097-720 on the map of Mehran.

38. On 9 June 1991, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 475-208 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

39. On 12 June 1991, Iraqi forces were observed constructing an observation post at the geographic coordinates of 295-831 on the map of Nahr Anbar.

40. On 13 June 1991, at 1030, 1120 and 1125 hours, three artillery shells were fired by Iraqi forces at Iranian territory, one at the geographic coordinates of 495-315 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin and two at the geographic coordinates of 532-175 on the map of Kharatha.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24086
11 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a statement of the Government of Croatia regarding resolution 757 (1992) of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zdenko ŠKRABALO
Minister

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Annex

Statement by the Government of the Republic of Croatia

At its session of 8 June 1992, the Government of the Republic of Croatia considered the situation in Croatia after the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 757 (1992) in connection with the continuation and increasing intensity of the aggression by the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Government reached the following conclusions:

1. The Croatian Government repeatedly urges the United Nations Security Council and other competent international institutions and organizations to demand an immediate stop of aggression against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, by threatening with military intervention. Despite of economic sanctions the aggression by Serbia and Montenegro is not decreasing but it is intensifying by total destruction of Sarajevo and many other towns and places, while the lives of tens of thousands of people are being directly endangered.

2. The Croatian Government insisted repeatedly last year that heavy weaponry and other armaments of the former Yugoslav People's Army be put under international control. Referring to the former ultimatums and demands made by the international community to Croatia to let the heavy weaponry from the YU-Army barracks be transferred to Bosnia-Herzegovina, we tried to prove that concentration of armaments and large military power under the Serbian control would lead to war and destruction in that country. This proved true and the international community has become even more responsible to prevent further destruction and numerous victims in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is no justification for the hesitation in implementing effective measures, including military intervention, in order to save thousands of people in Sarajevo and other places which the criminal invader condemned to death.

3. The Government also states that Croatia has received over 270,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina within the last two months, and continues to undertake everything to receive and accommodate additional tens of thousands of people. The Government also states that the international community's help is insufficient and Croatia cannot cope with the problems of refugees and exiles.

4. The Croatian Government is obliged to protect the lives of its citizens, the territorial integrity of the Republic and to prevent further destruction of its villages and towns as Dubrovnik, Slavonski Brod, Zadar and many others. The territory of Croatia is being attacked from the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro by the Serbian and Montenegrin aggressor and it is therefore necessary to plan a joint defence with Bosnia-Herzegovina.

5. The Croatian Government reiterates that it wants peace and an end of war. It calls again on the rebellious part of the Serbian population in Croatia to lay down the arms in order to create conditions for ending the war

destruction, and by introducing peace, order and work in the occupied Croatian territory, enable political solution of all problems in a peaceful way.

6. The Government of the Republic of Croatia reiterates that it accepts wholly the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and expresses its readiness to contribute to the end of war and to a peaceful solution of all problems in compliance with the views of the United Nations Security Council, CSCE and the Brussels Conference.

The Croatian Government is undertaking necessary measures in order to implement fully the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and it will soon inform in this connection the United Nations Security Council and the international public in a separate report.

Zagreb, 8 June 1992

Franjo GREGURIĆ
Prime Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24086*
12 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a statement of the Government of Croatia regarding resolution 757 (1992) of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zdenko ŠKRABALO
Minister

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex

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Zagreb, 8 June 1992

Franjo GREGURIC
Prime Minister